### THE POSTAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WORKINGS OF THE DEPARTMENT-CHANGES-FI-NANCES-VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS. Washington, Dec. 2.-Postmaster-General Gresham begins his annual report with a tribute to the character and worth of his predecessor in office, the late Hon. Timothy O. Howe. He then gives a detailed statement of the finances of the Department, from which it appears that the total revenues for the year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to \$45,508,602 61, of which only \$411,619 37 came from the Money Order Bureau. Exenditures were \$42,816,700 56, and the estimated suroius of revenue over estimated total cost of the service for the year, \$1,001,281 83. In addition to the expendifor the year, \$1,001,201 tures for the service of the year, \$466,243 87 was paid on account of liabilities for previous years. The receipts for the year were \$3,632,282 46, or 8.6 per cent more than hose of the previous fiscal year. The in-crease in the item of compensation to postmasters was \$1,350,717 74, or a little more than 15 per cent, over the expenditure for the previous year. This was an unusually large increase; but it is estimated that nearly \$700,000 of it was due to the fact that the act of March 3, 1883, to equalize the salaries of postmasters, was made to apply to the fourth-class offices from the date of its passage, instead of from October 1, when the reduction

of postage took effect. nated total cost of railroad mail transportation was \$12,719,882 88. Recent decisions of the courts require payment for service on the Pacific lines to be m out of the appropriation for the transportation of the mails. The amount already ascertained for service on these lines for the last year is \$452,567 23, and it is estimated that this will be increased to \$500,000, which amount is included in the exhibits of expenditures and liabilities. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the expenditure for star service of

\$1,042,939 58, or 18 per cent.
Congress appropriated \$1,902,177 90 to supply estimated deficiencies in the postal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1883, and \$2,152,258 was appropriated for a like purpose for the year ended June 30, 1882. These appropriations remain undrawn in the Treasury, the postal revenues having been found more than sufficient to meet the expenditures of both years. ESTIMATES.

The change in letter rates and other circumstances cause unusual difficulty in forecasting the postal revenues. me compensation for the loss in the rate may reason ably be expected from three sources, viz: First, an Increased amount of correspondence; second, the increased revenue to be derived from the substitution of sealed circulars at 2 cents for open ones at 1 cent; and third, the increased revenue from the substitution of letters for postal cards. In the absence of more certain data, the sevenue for the next year has been estimated at \$47,104,-078 31, the ordinary postal revenue being placed at \$54.567.458 61, and the loss by reduction of letter rate,

FREE DELIVERY. The Free Delivery system was in operation at 154 offices (including 42 newly established ones), and employed in the aggregate 3,680 carriers. The total approation for this service was \$3,200,000, an increase of \$575,000 over that of the preceding year. The total cost of the service was \$3,173,336 51, leaving an unexpended balance of \$26,663 49. The increase of cost over the preceding year was \$550,073 77. This was owing to the extension of the service to forty-two additional cities in dif-ferent sections of the country, and other similar causes. A tabular review of the free delivery service since its es-

tablishment in 1863 is given, showing that the number of offices has increased from 66 in 1863-'64 (and 45 in the following year) to 154; and of carriers from 685 to 3,680. The cost of the service has risen from \$317. 061 22 to \$3,173,336 51. The postage on local matter was, in 1869-'70, \$681,864 70, and in 1882-'83, \$4,195,-230 52. There was an excess of cost of service over local postage of from \$548,215 15 in 1869-'70 to \$191,214 75 in 1873-74 and an excess of local postage over cost thereafter of from \$67,517 55 m 1874-'75 to \$1,021,894 01 in 1882-3. In 1864-'65 the cost per letter for delivery at 9 of theprincipal cities was 1.1 cents each, as against 2.4 mills for the delivery and collection of each piece of mail matter in 154 cities in 1892-'83, a reduction of 8.7 mills

The number of Presidential postmasters is now 2,195, and the aggregate sum of their annual salaries according to the adjustment for October 1, 1883, under the new law. will be about \$3,750,000. As these salaries are now based will be about \$3,750,000. As these salaries are now based upon gross receipts, the sum required to compensate postmasters depends targely upon the condition of the business interests of the country and upon the result (as yet problematical) of the recent reduction of the rate of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents. The appropriation for clerk-hire for the last year, at offices of the first and second classes, numbering 587, was \$4,385,000. The estimate for clerk-hire for the next fiscal year is relatively smaller than the appropriations for previous years.

The act of March 17, 1882, providing for reimbursement of postmasters who sustained losses by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, embraces all claims which accrued within fifteen years prior to its passage. One thousand nine hundred and forty-four claims were filled during the last fiscal year. Of these, \$25 were disposed of; 274 were allowed, amounting to \$40,241 45.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The report pronounces the relations between the Government and the companies owning the subsidized Pacific

"For some years the entire earnings of these companies

whether from their own or from leased or operated lines have been treated as a credit against their indebtedness to the United States. During the past year it has been decided by the courts that the amounts earned on nonsubsidized roads must be paid to the companies; this adds over \$5.00,000 per year to the amount necessary to be appropriated for railroad transportation. Hereafter only the earnings of the subsidized companies will be credited by the Treasury as payments on their indebtedness to the United States. These earnings are proper items of cost against the revenues of the Dopartment, and should be so treated. Another complication in this connection grows out of the demand of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific companies claiming that, under certain provisions of the statue creating them, they are entitled to exceptional rates of compensation of about double those paid to other companies under the general laws. Considering that there are other lines between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, the question forced upon this Department is to what extent it is proper to use these subsidized lines for postal transportation." whether from their own or from leased or operated lines

SECOND-CLASS, DEAD AND REGISTERED MATTER. The amount of postage collected on second-class mater during the year was \$1,705.177.53, an increase of \$140,074 25, or 9.01 per cent, over the previous year Of the receipts from this source, 26.40 per cent was collected at New-York , 8.37 per cent at Chicago, 6.50 per cent at Boston, and 5.20 per cent at Philadelphia.

The number of "dead" letters and parcels received (in

The number of "dead" letters and parcels received (including 61,424 on hand from the previous year) was 4,440,822, an increase of about 4 per cent over the year ended June 30, 1882.

The new mode of treating held-for-postage matter, by which the addressees are invited by postmasters to remit the postage and receive the matter directly from the malling office, and thus prevent if from soing to the dead-letter office, was found to works so satisfactorily at the free-delivery offices that an order was issued on May 19, 1883, extending it to all the Presidential offices, to take effect on July 1, 1883. The plan is operating with equally good results at the additional offices to which it was extended by the order.

The number of letters and parcels sent through the registered mails during the year was 10,594,716. The amount of registry fees collected was \$926,549.70, an increase of \$85,057.80, or 10.10 per ceut, over the previous year. The actual and estimated losses (a number of cases still being under investigation) were only 627, or, say, one out of every 16,837 letters and parcels forwarded. This small proportion of loss is unprecedented.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Of the correspondence exchanged with foreign con tries 52 per cent of the letters, 55 per cent of the postal cards, and 60 per cent of other mail matter was dispatched from the United States. "The estimated amount of postage collected in the United States on unpaid mall matter received exceeded the estimated amount of the unput postage on mail matter sent in the sum of \$123,333 68. Complaints are made by the proprietors of United States steamships carrying mails to distant ports of the insufficiency of compensation, and it has become a question for careful consideration whether the sea-postages, or even the full postages, sea and inland, can be regarded as affording a reasonable compensation to such lines of United States steamships as transport mails regularly over routes of great length to trans-Pacific, Central and South American ports. The sea postage upon the heavy mails conveyed frem New-York to trans-Atlantic ports yields to the foreigh steamship lines transporting them an adequate remuneration for that service; but on account of the small amount of mail matter conveyed to South American and trans-Pacific ports, the same measure of payment yields a less adequate compensation." patched from the United States. "The estimated amount

DROP LETTERS AND THE STANDARD OF WEIGHT. The report points out that a reduction of the local rate to one cent on the present volume of business, would leave the carrier service a heavy charge upon the general leave the carrier service a heavy charge upon the general revenues of the Department at every office save that at New-York. The proposed step would lead to a clamor for the extension of the carrier system to an indefinite number of the smaller cities and towns, where its maintenance would be almost wholly at the expense of the general revenue. A large deficiency of revenue from the carrier service would, it is feared, be followed by scant appropriations for this service, with the result of impairing its efficiency, even at the places where it is now conducted at a profit.

ed at a profit. The opinion is expressed that the unit of weight or rating first-class matter should be changed from one half an onnec to one onnec. This change, in connection with the recent reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, would place this country on an equality with any cents, would place this country on an equality with any with the recent reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, would place this country on an equality with any other in respect of cheap postage. By adopting the ounce standard the people would be further accommodated, and it is believed that a large proportion of fourti-class matter would be sent under seal, paying first-class postage. The revenue of the Department would have be increased without materially increasing the bulk or the weight of the mails.

It is urged, also, that the rate of postage on transient ewspapers, etc., be made one cent per three ounces.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES. Proceedings have been instituted against various pri-wate letter express companies and their patrons. In a

number of these cases the parties paid the penalty, and the suits were discontinued. In other cases the parties sued are contesting. A number of the defendants have appealed to the elemency of the Government, alleging ignorance of the law.

The propriety of remitting the penalties in these cases having been submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to the Postmaster-General, he has upon the recommendation of the District-Attorney advised that the pending suits against all such persons be dismissed.

LOTTERIES.

The history of legislation and litigation concerning M. A. Dauphin. of New-Orieans, and his "Louisiana State Lottery Company" is reviewed at length, particularly Postmaster-General Key's order forbidding the payment of postal orders to Danphin. "The person named in the order," says Mr. Grosham, "was at its date, and still is, identified with the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and by him its business and correspondence were conducted. The order, therefore, specifically relates to him. A recent attempt has been roade to evade it by the instrumentality of the New-Orleans National Bank. It is a singular fact that an institution organized under the National authority for a legitimate banking business should suffer itself to be thus used for the purpose of defeating the policy of Congress. It appears by advertisements in the public papers that persons desiring to purchase tickets in that company are requested to direct their registered letters to that bank, and make their postal money-orders payable to it. It thus renders itself hable to the same provisions that are applicable to Dauphin, for upon full investigation of the facts I am satisfied that it contracted, for a consideration, to act on behalf of him and the lottery company to the extent of transacting the prohibited business, and that it is an acting.

"I recommend, as in keeping with our legislation, and A. Dauphin, of New-Orleans, and his "Louisiana State

on acting.

"I recommend, as in keeping with our legislation, and with a view to render it more efficacious, the passage of an act providing that every newspaper which contains an advertisement of a lottery, or any agency thereof, shall be excluded from the mails, and rendering the person who deposits it for sending by mail tiable to the penalties which, under existing laws, he incurs for so depositing a letter or circular concerning lotteries."

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY. After reviewing in detail the various propositions made for the establishment of a postal telegraph system, the

report says: "It is clear that an efficient execution of either plan will necessarily involve the employment of a multitude of operators, messengers, mechanics and laborers, and thus largery add to the patronage of the Government. An

of operators, messengers, mechanics and laborers, and thus largely add to the patronage of the Government. An increase of that patronage beyond what is indispensable to the public service is to be deprecated and avoided, and it is one of the dangers which threaten the purity and duration of our institutions.

"The incorporation of a company with a charter having the essential features to which I have adverted finds in some quarters advocates, and has been heretofore considered by Congress. Its employment for the purpose in question is not subject to some of the objections justly urged against the other plans, and by many is preferred to either of them. If Congress can create such a company, it may incorporate railway and other companies, and contract with them for the carriage of the mails; and if this may be done it will not be denied that the Government may build railways and other roads, and construct and equip vessels for postal purposes.
"Congress by such legislation would thus enter upon a a new sphere of action which there is reason to fear would be the first step in a dangerous direction. The patronage of the General Government would be consuming of the General Government would be consumed to have been confined to State legislation or private enterprise. The injurious tendency of such legislation cannot well be overestimated.

"I have endeavored to maintain the authority of Congress to assume control of the telegraph because it has been and still is seriously disputed. The existing companies operate their lines solely for the purpose of making money, and, while it is doubtless true that their rates, as a whole, are unreasonable, yet in view of what has aircady been said, I do not think the evils complained of are so grievous as to call for Congressional intervention."

ion."
Various other topics, fully presented in the report, have
dready been made public in the reports of the subordi already been made public in the nate officers of the department.

SPENCER PREPARING HIS REPLIES. Washington, Dec. 2.-Ex-Senator Spencer and his counsel are preparing replies to the interrogatories propounded by Mr. Merrick, of counsel for the Government, under the orders of the Court. Mr. Spencer will describe in detail his whereabouts and his journeyings from July 1, 1982, the date of his departure from Washington, until he was brought back. He will aver that he was not in hiding, but travelling upon important private business. He will assert that he knew nothing that would be of value as evidence with regard to the case in connection with which he was subperned and that William E. Chandler on his behalf made a statement to this effect to Mr. Bliss before Mr. Spencer left Washington.

made a statement to this spencer left Washington.

Mr. Spencer will say that the statement that he had seen borsey pay money to Brady is false, and that he never, to his recollection, saw them together. He will never, to his recollection, saw them together. his instigation, and that upon request of Postmaster-General James he consented to remain in Washimaton, at his own expense, during their progress, upon condition that he should not be known in the matter. He will assert that he received the promise both of President Garfield and Postmaster-General James that his connection with the investigations should not be known. Respecting his visit to Canada and England, he will state that he came from New-York a short time and then went to Watertown, N. Y., his native place, and thence to Canada, where he remained until he received descriptions of property the sale of which he was negotiating in England. The papers being received, he went abroad to complete the negotiations.

# REPORTS TO THE STATE CONTROLLER,

ALBANY, Dec. 2 .- Reports have been received by Controller Davenport under the Corporation act of 1881, which in addition to the gross earnings requires also a statement of the capital, dividends, and con-tributions to the sinking funds during the year ending October 30. The following are abstracts from reports present. While the rate of dividend is generally pretty high, the contributions to the sluking fund are few and

RAILROADS.—New York Central and Hudson—Capital \$89,428,300; dividends, \$178,672; rate of dividend, 10

per cent.

New-York, Lake Erie and Western—Capital, \$85,740,525; dividends, \$485,028; rate, 6 per cent.

New-York and Harlem—Capital, \$9,450,000; dividends, \$23,625; rate, 10 per cent.

New-York, Unicago and St. Louis-Capital, \$500,000; no dividends.

New-Fork, Lackawanna and Western-Capital, \$10,000, 000; dividends, \$500,000; rate, 5 per cent 000; dividends, \$500,000; raie, 5 per cent.

New-York and New-England—Capital, \$20,000,000; no dividends. New-York and Canada-Capital, \$4,000,000; no divi

dends.
Northern of New-Jersey—Capital, \$1,000,000; dividends, \$25,000; to sinking fand, \$5,000; rate, 4 per cent.
New-York and Coney Island—Capital, \$100,000; dividends, \$5,000; rate, 10 per cent.
Ninth Arenue—Capital, \$800,000; no dividends.

New-York Central Sleeping C r Co.—Capital. \$1,550, 600; dividenda, \$186,000; rate, 12 per cent. Miscrillangue. National Transit Co.—Capital. \$30, 600,000; dividenda, \$122,000; rate, 47 per cent. New-York Ferry-Capital, \$1,000,000; dividends, \$170,

New-York Real Estate Association—Capital, \$1,000,000 dividends, \$20,000; to sinking rand, \$21,854; rate, New-York and Charleston Steamship Co.—Capital, \$189,000. No dividends. The treasurer of the Ninth Avenue Rallroad Company states that the company has never paid a dividend, while the Charleston Steamship Company report that their stock is worth only \$75,000.

# THE MAN WITH A PATENT CAR-COUPLER.

From The Detroit Free Press.
There will never come a time when the head-There will never come a time when the head-quarteroffice of a railroad line with not receive attesast one visit per week from the man with a patent car-coupler. During the last fateen years he has called about four times a week, and that average is being maintained in a way to wear out hall carpets as fast as manufacturers can desire. The car-couplers are not all alike, but the inventors are. The programme is as regular as if it had been adopted by a large majority. The inventor asks for the President of the road and is shown to the office:

"Yood morning. Is the President in!"

"No, sit; he won't be in until after dinner. Anything special!"

"Well, rather special. I have invented—"

thing special I"
"Well, rather special. I have invented——"
"Ah! A patent car-coupler! You must go to the General Superintendent."
"It's the biggest thing of the kind ever heard of."
"Yes, I know, but you'll find him four doors down the hall."

The inventor opens the fourth door and a clerk in-

quires:

"What is your business?"

"Weil, I had a lame foot last summer and couldn't
do much of any work, and so I set about it and—."

"Invented a car-coupler, of course! The General
superintendent is not in. The third door to the left for
the Assistant."

The third door opens to reveal an attendant ready to
honder what is wanted: inquire what is wanted:
"Well being I had got to come to town to buy myself
some hickory shirting, I thought I might as well bring

ong-"Your patent car-coupler. We were expecting you. Go

"Your patent car-coupler. We were expecting you. Go down to the yard-master."

"Everybody in our town says this is the biggest thing ever invented, and I reckon—"

"Right this way to go down to the yard-master's office."

"Right this way to go down to the yard-master's office,"

"Right this way to go down to the yard-master won't listen. The gate-keeper has no time. The depot policeman may look at the invention some other day. When he entered the depot with that patent coupler under his arm, his mind was made up to let the Michigan Contral or Lake Shore put if on their cars for \$50,000 cash down. Two hours have done the business for him, and as he starts up town the coupler is recklessly thrown under a seat in the waiting room, and the inventor hopes from the tops of his goots that someonly will scall it before he gets back. his coots that somewody will steal it before he gets back.

# A FIFTH AVENUE NOCTURNE.

"Oh! mamma, I have just heard the most disgraceful thing about our neighbors, the Blanks."
"Mercy, child, what is it I have the girls cloped!"
"Worse than that."
"Has Mr. Blank embezzled any money!"
"Why, that would not be anything. I told you that what I heard was a disgrace. They have been going in New-York society on false pretences, and now we will have to irrop them."
"Well, well, where the contract of the

"Well, well; what is it! Tell me at once."

### THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY LINCOLN. EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES-

COAST DEFENCES-THE ARCTIC COLONY, Washington, Dec. 2.-The annual Report of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of war, opens with the following financial showing: The expenditures by requisition under the direction of

the War Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, were as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage. \$2,146,005 10
Military Establishment—Army and Military 27,830,976 15
Public works, including river and barbor improvements. 15,659,337 31
Miscellaneous objects. 4,164,736 86

49.791.035 42 Total..... The sum of \$1,663,151 30 was credited under the act of March 3, 1879 to the subsidized Pacific railroads, for transportation services rendered the War Department

during the fiscal year 1883, and prior years. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1884 are as fol-\$2,248,121 66

Salaries, contingent expenses and postage.

Military Establishment—Army and Military
Academy
Tubble work
Niscellaneous objects, including Signal SerVice. 24,951,557 50 1,925,344 80 \$31,766,952 03 Total ..

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, Salaries, contingent expenses and postage, inclading one-third of the estimate of the superintendent of the State, War and Navy
bepartment Building.
Military Establishment—Army and Military
Academy
Public works, including river and harbor improvements. as revised, are as follows:

Mis objects, including Signal Service.....

THE PAY DEPARTMENT. "The Paymaster-General," says Secretary Lincoln, recommends the repeal of the law which forbids pay ment of mileage to officers for so much of their travel as is overland-grant roads. I concur with him in this recommendation. The provision in question applies only to officers of the Army. Mileage is given to an officer not only to pay the mere cost of transportation, by rail or otherwise, but to cover that expense and his other nocessary travelling expenses. Other travelling expenses are Just as much over land-grant roads as over other roads; and it is, therefore, recommended that the provision either be repealed, or that over land-grant roads transportation be given and in addition a reduced rate of mile age to cover incidental expenses.

"Attention is also lavited to the need of legislation on the subject of paymasters' bonds. A paymaster is required to give a new bond at least every four years; but it is understood that the accounting officers of the Treasury hold that each bond covers all the transactions of an officer nuder his current commission; and it is repre, sented that for this reason officers experience difficulty in obtaining sureties upon their bonds. I concur with the Paymaster-General in his opinion that the liability of a surety should have some definite limit, and that the remedy which has been enacted in the matter of bonds of collectors of internal revenue and of postmasters should be extended to paymasters.

A disbursing officer of the Army is permanently separated from his home, and in the course of his official life enters upon his duties at many stations where he is an entire stranger to all but his brother officers. The difficulty in procuring satisfactory sureties upon official onds, and indeed the difficulty of procuring them at all, under such circumstances, is apparent. It would be of great advantage to such officers if they were permitted by law to furnish as security the obligation of some approved guarantee company organized for the purpose of indemnifying employers in this manner. At a small cost to themselves, officers would be saved much repeated em-barrassment, and I confidently believe that the security to the Government would be much increased."

SEA-COAST DEFENCES. "Our sea-coast," Mr. Lincoln continues, "with its great cities and important harbors is defenceless to-day against the attack of a modern ironelad, and it is bumiliating even to imagine the mortification, loss of life, property and prestige to which we would be subjected should war ne suddenly upon us, as, the history of nations shows, may happen at any time. For many years no appropria ns have been made for continuing the construction of ountry's defence are incomplete and rapidly going to ruin. It appears to be not only a matter of prudence but

ruin. It appears to be not only a matter of prudence but
of absolute necessity that these works, so
long delayed, shall at once be commenced and pushed
to a speedy completion.
"Attention is invited to the necessity for electricalrooms and cable raileries for the most important of our
sea-coast works. However well developed our tarpedo
system may be it will be comparatively useless so long as
our instruments for firing submarine mines and our connecting cables are unprotected from the enemy's artitlery.
There should certainly be no further delay in constructing
these comparatively in expensels, but absolutely necessary, adjuncts to the system of forpedo defence.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

"Great attention has been given by the Ordnance Eureau to carry into effect the appropriation made in the testing rifled cannon. A number of contracts have been and of the requisite quality could be procured in this country. In order to receive all possible information on this point a very full circular letter, of which a copy is given in the report of the Chief of Ordinance, was sent to the principal steel works in the United States. The replies received showed that the plant or the experience in this country cannot as yet produce the steel forgings for takes and jackets for so large a gun as one having an s-inch cabbre. Those required for such guns, and for guns of larger calibre, have, therefore, been contracted for in England. Similar steel forgings have been undertaken in Philadelphia, and the tests thus far mode of them show that they are fully equal in quality to the best European manufactures."

Increased attendance at, and interestin, the post schools is reported. At three of the malitary posts his officers and emilisted men have themselves hired teachers, at a compensation of \$50 per month.

The Secretary recommends that the attention of Congress be invited to the subject of giving substantial encouragement to the formation of volunteer militia organizations in every State, and in the District of Columbia, by hieral appropriations to supply the necessary arms, equipments, tents, ammunition, and other ordinance stores. "With our small standing Army, our main dependence for public defence must be on our milling and the wholes in which would encourage their organization, and their organization and their organization and their organization.

THE ARCTIC COLONY. In reviewing the work of the Signal Service Bureau. Mr. Lincoln refers at considerable length to the Lady Franklin Bay Arctic Colony under the command of Lien tenant Greely, and the failure of the Proteus relief expedition. "It will be necessary," he says, "that early provision be made to fit out another expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party. Their exact situation and condition is only a matter of conjecture. They have had with them at Lady Franklin Bay a supply of food, clothing, and other necessaries entirely sufficient to hat them until next summer; and there would be no reasonable apprehension for their safety if it were known that they had remained and were now at Lady Franklin Bay. It is possible, however, that maxmuch as the relief expedition of the year 1892 did not succeed in connecting with Lieutenant Greety, he, in pursuance of prearranged plans, late in the summer of this year left Lady Franklin Bay to come southward to the entrance of Smith's Sound, and that, religing upon finding there an abundant supply of the necessaries of life, he neglected to burden himself in the southward journey with a greater quantity of provisions and clothing than would be necessary to support his party on the journey. Even in this case his condition would be by no means desperate, for at this point and further north there are supplies, and if they should prove not sufficient to support him and his party until a vessel can reach him in 1884, it is thought that it would not be impossible for him to retrace his steps and reach the supplies left at Lady Franklin Bay, aithough such a journey would be disheartening and very difficult, even if his party should be in good condition,"

A memorandum added to the report states that the Secretaries of War and the Navy have decided that it is not practicable to send another expedition northward this year, and gives in detail the reasons for the decision, and the grounds for hoping that the Greely party is now safe, and will be rescued next year.

The final report of General Sherman, at d reports from the Military Academy, Adjutant-General, Soldiers' Home, Bureau of Military Justice, Quartermaster's, Medical and other departments, are revewed in order. Their substance has dition. "It will be necessary," he says, "that early provision be made to fit out another expedition for the

### GENERAL DUMONT'S REPORT. THE WORK OF INSPECTING STEAM VESSELS FOR A

YEAR. Washington, Dec. 2.-Supervising Inspector General Dumont, in his annual report, gives the total number of vessels inspected at 5,333, and total number of officers liceused, 23,292. The receipts from the two sources have amounted to \$184,188. The expenditures of the bureau have amounted to \$244,037. The total number of accidents which occurred during the year is 34, and the total loss of life 284, showing a slight in crease over the past year. The increase was occasioned mainly in collisions. The whole number of passengers carried on steam vessels during the year is estimated at 475,000,000, of which number one person out of each 1,750,000 lost their lives from various causes incidental to travel by water, impelled by steam.

The effect of the foreign inspection law has been to drive out of the passenger trade from American ports many of the foreign steamers engaged in carrying freight. but which previously carried passengers as well, such but which previously carried passengers as well, such steamers declining inspection in most cases because of the expense attending a passenger outift, under the laws, while a few probably have done so because of a knowledge that the ships and boilers would not pass the scrutiny of an examination.

During the isseal year there were 2,255 original applications for pilot's license, of which 2,213 passed a successful examination for color bilindness, and 42 were rejected, or 1.86 per cent of the whole number. Until marine hospital surgeons are stationed at ports within easy access to pilots in all parts of the country, the Super-

vising Inspector-General says that he cannot recommend without injustice any change in the methods now pur-sued, although convinced that the objects sought by the examinations are not accomplished in many cases.

PERE HYACINTHE AND HIS MISSION. HEARTY COMMENDATION FROM EMINENT CHURCH-

MEN. The Church of the Heavenly Rest was crowded to overflowing last night with an audience gathered to hear Père Hyacinthe discourse on Catholic Reform in France. After short prayers, the flev. Mr. Coleman read commendatoryl letters frrom Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Bishop of Winchester, the late and present Archbishops of Canterbury and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Assistant Bishop said: "I see nothing to alter my estimate of the work (Père Hyacinthe's) nor of the importance of its maintenance. It has not been eminently successful, perhaps, in creating an organization, but it has been, and is, a witness to a purer faith, and a more intimate connection between ecclesiasticism and righteousness such as France has not often known. I admire and respect Père Hyacinthe for his fearlessness and courage and for his large sacrifices for the sake of what has seemed to him duty. I am, I confess, a little surprised that in a land where almost every transatiantic teacher or ecclesiastic of whatever sort and with whatever reputation, receives so cordial a welcome, one so gifted and so deserving of respect and confidence has not met with a warnier welcome. In his letter to the Bishops of the American Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Winchester speaks very highly of Père Hyacinthe. Mr. Giadstone, the Premier, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archdeacon Parrar and Canon Liddon expressed themselves in equally cordial terms. Mr. Coleman sketched Père Hyacinthe's creed, and stated that he had received warm invitations to go to the East and upon his return from this country would go to Athens, Constantinople and St. Petersburg. Père Hyacinthe then ascended the public and explained that at first he held aloof from the Charch of England because it was reported to be a part of Protestantism with an erromeous confession and a defective ministry. He examined the question for himself and proved the contrary. Though he regarded all baptized believers in Christ as brethren, yet he could only commune with such as appertained to the Catholic Church and possessed the Apostelle order of bishops, priests and deacons. He was not a religious revolutionist, but a conservative.

Of the difficulties of his work, Bishop Herzog had spoken, as also the Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Rishop appointed to take their oversight, Dr. Jenner, would probably visit this country for the same purpose. He could not bones of the results of the work in view of the difficulties before him, but he had some of that faith which our Saviour said could remove mountains—he was a Catholic. But if Catholicism means the Pope as Louis XIV, said, "L'état, c'est mol," then he was not a Catholic. But if Catholicism means the Pop between ecclesiasticism and righteousness such as France has not often known. I admire and respect Père Hya-

CHARTERS TO THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL,

Charters were solemnly granted yesterday afternoon to two new lodges of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel. These were delivered in a special eeting of District Grand Lodge No. 1, held at the Florence Building, at Second-ave, and First-st. One of the new lodges, containing 110 members, will be instituted Fifty-ninth-st. It will be called after Alexander Hamilton. The other, named after Peter Cooper, numbering seventy-five members, will be instituted on next Sunday seventy-five members, will be instituted on next Sunday afternoon at Golden Rule Hall, No. 125 Remington-st. The convention was largely attended. Julius Harburger, the Grand Master, presided, and there were present Coroner Ferdinand Levy, vice-president, Herman Stiefel; United States Grand Master, Isaac Hamberger; ex-District Grand Master, Benjamin Blumenthal, School Inspector of the Seventeenth Ward; E. A. Schwaz, member of the Assembly; and Messra Newberger, Eothachild, Goldenith, Kummelstiel, Bukman and Lowenthal.

#### THE WORK OF CITY MISSIONS.

There are 121 City Missions in New-York where Gospel-meetings or Sabbath-schools, or both, are being conducted. Some of the more prominent are the Cooper Union meetings, the McAuley Missions, the Young Men's Bowery Branch, at No. 243 Bowery, and the Young Men's Mission, at No. 36 Bowery, are advertised every week and are very well known, but all of them are in active operation day and night, all the year. Of these City Missions, forty-five are housed in commodious buildings, thirty-four being denominational and eleven undelings, thirty-one oring decompositions and acceptant mominational, or union. The oldest City Mission, the New-York City Mission, is building and organizing churches for the people with a good degree of success, the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the City Mission will occur in a few days, and the Annual Sermon ou "City Evangelization" will be preached in the Brick Church by the success. the pastor, the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr.

### NEW STYLES IN CLOAKS AND DRESSES.

A large assortment of handsome wraps and dresses at reduced prices are now shown at H. O'Nelll & company's Sixth ave and Twentieth-st. Dolmans of black reach nearly to the bottom of the dress skirt and are made in stylich tailor finish of flue cloths are sold at \$7. Jersey house jackets have been reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.45 each. A serviceable black eashmers dress, neatly act approved March 3, 1883, for insking, converting and | made is sold at \$1150, and dresses of cashmere combined with silk brocades are shown in wine color, mode, which are in process of execution. It had first to chestnut browns and in other fashionable shades at \$14. be considered whether or not gan steel in suitable masses and of the requisite quality could be procured in this country. In order to receive all possible information on

A number of beautiful evening and reception bonnets are now on exhibition in the millinery rooms on the second floor. A charming little capote bounct in Oriental red and gold is made with a crown of red chemilie woven with gold cord. A Turkish pair of rod velvet forms the brim and a full cluster of crimson grapes are mounted at the side. Bonnets and high-crowned hats in pure white are shown with crowns embroidered with crystals and pearls and long snowy plumes at the side or a cluster of tips and an algrette frosted with gold. Among many handsome novelties are English unbrelliss of heavy twilled silk with root handles mounted with knobs and nail-heads of sterling silver.

# MEETINGS OF TRADES UNIONS.

George K. Loyd, of the Atlas Labor Club, presided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday afternoon. A committee was appointed to see the delegation of French workingen and invite them to be present at the meeting. Th invitation was accepted and the committee brought the visitors to the hall. Messrs, Balin, Keufer and Saint Martin addressed the meeting in French to the great edification of the delegates. Reports were received from the various unions. Trade was reported to be reasonably good, and the unions stated that they were gaining in embership. It was reported by the Newsdealers' Asso ciation that in consequence of the fight of that organiza-tion with The Herald the circulation of that paper in the city had fallen from 110,000 to 70,000, and the advertisements on Sunday had fallen from four pages to two and a half pages. A committee of seven was appointed to con sider ways and means for the establishment of a daily sider ways and means for the establishment of a daily labor paper. It was resolved that hereafter nobody without a Union card should be admitted to the meetings of the Central Labor Union. The matter of establishing a labor burean was submitted to the various unions with a request to report at the carliest possible moment.

A regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 was beld at Clarendon Hall, John R O'Donnell in the chair. M. August Keüfer, delegate from the Societé Typographie of Parls was present, and was favired to a seat beside President O'Donnell. He presented the Union with a seroll setting forth the brotherly feeling which existed between the French and American compositors, with which he had been intrusted by his society. In his speech he alluded briefly to the necessity of an International Workingmen's Association. President O'Donnell responded to the address of Mr. Keüfer in a similar strain.

# A CLOSE RACE BETWEEN PICEONS.

A homing-pigeon race was flown Thanksgiving Day from Ninth and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia, to Germantown, about five and one-eighth miles distant, in which both good and poor time was made. The result was so close, however, it was necessary to compute the average speed in feet per second to find an appreciable difference by which to award the prizes. The

Distance, Time M. 8. 8:15 9:8 9:57 15 16:10 17 28:30 Average speed.
52 feet per second
51 feet per second
50 feet per second
30.5 feet per second
30.3 feet per second
38.4 feet per second
28.4 feet per second
15 feet per second

CORRECTING A FALSE REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: My attention has been called to an article which appeared in The Hebrew Standard, November 23, in which I am reported as saying, "We don't want any of your people in our employ," to a Hebrew of this city. Now, I want it distinctly understood that I never made such a remark, and whoever said I did is guilty of an unmitigated felsehood, in proof of which I have now in ny employ a number of Hebrews, some of whom were recommended to me by the Rev. D. H. Nieto, of the Ninerecommended to me by the Rev. D. H. Nieto, of the Nine-teenth Street Synagogue. In my employ are people of all denominations. I never inquire as to their nation, if y or religion. All I require of them is to perform their duties as they engage to do. Some of my dearest friends are of the Jewish persuasion. Very respectfully, New-York, Nov. 30.

"I was only footing one of your late bills," emarked a fond father to his daughter, after kicking or sweet William out of the front yard.—[Life. A QUESTION OF IDENTITY .- Mrs. Symkins de

Harris (to lady caller): "Do we know the Hogsa! I don't think we do. Do we, Mand!" Young Synkins do Harris (age eleven years): "Oh, Ma, what a story! Didn't Pa say he owed Mr. Hogg \$5,0000, and he didn't know where in the world it was to come from !" (Tableau.)—[Life.

### PULPIT THOUGHTS.

ABSTRACTS OF YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

DENYING THE DECAY OF METHODISM. At the Washington Square Methodist Episco-pal Church, the Rev. Merritt Hulbard preached yesterday on "The Decay of Methodism in New-York," in reply to a recent article in The New-York Herald. He said in part: "Every now and then the church hears the voice of the alarmist. Yet the alarmists are not altogether useless, for under their stimulus we may be roused to disprove their dark prophecies. You cannot predicate the advance or improvement of a church on its large numbers of members or its prosperity. You must judge of its life in the light of its spirit. Methodism has been defined as an organized revival; as Christianity in earnest; as a movement to spread Scriptural holiness; as missionary in its organization and revivalist in its spirit. What has Methodism accomplished in the direction of its inspiration f It has touched every single ecclesiastical organization in Christendom. It saved England from Delsm and America from Atheism. You couldn't shoot with a long range rifle through every church in the city without endangering, among its prominent members, the life of an ex-Methodist—if you were a good marksman. It is the same with the pulpits. At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Armitage preaches—a Methodist preacher for several years. At the Central Congregational and the Union or Central Presbyterian Church are ex-pastors of this church. At Holy Trinity is a man who served his probation as a Methodist. At the Church of the Messiah we find a man who received the unction and power with which he electrifies his audiences even in the cold light of Rationalism from a Yerkshire Methodist father and mother, and who preached in a Methodist pulpit in America, One of the leading Congregational churches is filled by a Methodist gational churches is filled by a Methodist local preacher. The Heald tasks us with abandoning churches in some parts of the cities. This is explained by the constantly changing character of the wards of the city and in some cases by changes in nationality. I do not consider the judgment of the men who have established our churches to be infallible in the matter of location. In the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, for instance, two well-organized, strong churches would do more good than the six now there, and \$200,000 in money would be released to be used in spreading the gospel. I would give the Church Extension Society mandatory authority over the location of every Methodist Church in the city.

"If you ask whether Methodism is acting up to the full measure of its powers and opportunity, I say, No. We have over sixty-seven churches in the city, but they are not haif full. Withour thousands of members not one-half are more than formalists. From New-York an Influence can be sent out which could only be rivalled by the radiating influence of Rome in the days of the Empire. We have this conception in our mind when we talk of the opportunity of the Church."

THE HEALING POWER OF FAITH

The Rev. H. S. Earl, of Southampton, England, preached in the Church of the Disciples, in West Fiftysixth-st., in the morning, taking for his theme the story of the man who had the palsy, and who was carried into the presence of the Healer by four of his friends. The preacher spoke first of the strong hold that Jesus, as a teacher, had on the people, and especially on the common people. "Why was this!" he asked. "The text says: He preached the Word unto them.' In this fact is found the great secret of our Lord's power and popularity. In from his Father. Jesus did not deliver scientific nor literary addresses; nor did He make political speeches; He preached the Word. He also perceived, with divine insight, the thoughts of those who came to him. It is written that Jesus saw the faith of those who bro this poor paralytic before him, and said to the afflicted man: 'Thy sins are forgiven thee.' This was more than the poor man expected. He came to Jesus for the healing of the body and he receives the healing of the soul. That is the way the Son of God does all the time. He does more and better than we expect. He saw their faith. Can faith be seen! Yes. If it is a good faith it can be seen. A faith that cannot be seen is not worth much, It is dead. Some of you are asking: 'What's faith!'
You have in this incident a sufficient reply. Study it
and learn the nature of faith. There is no great mystery
about it, if you will permit Jeans to teach you. Not all
who were present on that occasion were friends of Jeans.
His enemies were there. Their eyes were open to see and
their ears were open to hear something that they could
use against Him and his disciples, and they murmured at
once that only God could forgive sins. The word was
spoken. The effect proved that Jeans was only a man,
and that being only a man, He claimed to possess and to exerde a divine prerogative. He was guilty of blaspheny,
is Jeans divine! This is a question on which some of
you are in trouble. This incident answers the question.
Jeans is the Son of God. Jeans is divine. Jeans forgives all who in love and faith surrender to Him. Do
you make this surrender! There is a blessing for you.
Do you show your faith as did the friends of the palsied
man! Then there is a great blessing for you." much. It is dead. Some of you are asking: 'What is faith i'

"Another Christ" was the title of the Rev. Dr. New-man's discourse at the Madison Avenue Congregational disciples to ask the Master. Humanity has asked the same question in all ages since. Now John did not propose such a question merely for the sake of convincing his own disciples of the Messiahship of Jesus. A man so simple, so guileless, so austere, was incapable of deceit. We must think of his condition, and then we can see how natural his doubt was from a human point of view. Con scious that his own preaching had been done under the urgency of a divine call, he could not understand the im prisonment, the wrongs which he suffered, nor the heedsavess of the nation. With the limited vision of a man in spiritual matters, he doubted the signs of divine approval which had accompanied his preaching, and the bantism of Jesus. All the great characters of Bible history were subjected to times of darkness and doubt. A human pretender to the place of the Messiah would have sought by an explanation to dissipate the fears so pointedly expressed in John's message. Christ, on the contrary merely kept on with His work of charity, and then said to the disciples, 'Tell John what you see' the lame are made to walk, the blind to see, lepers are and then said to the disciples, 'Tell John what you see; the lame are made to walk, the blind to see, lepers are cleansed, the sick are made well;' as much as to say, 'I am doing God's work, be patient.' Jesus would not even praise John in the presence of the messengers, but waited until they were gone. It is this ideal of Christ which embodies His life as known to John and the Apostles, to which we must turn at this day if we would retain a vital Christian faith. Recently from this platform we have been enlightened as to the Oriental conception of the Christ. So there are various ideals of Christ, and along with these are associated such specious phrases as 'the religion of the absolute.' Those apostles of these varied novelties should learn from history that no wostern nation has ever created a religion; that all the religions of the race owe their origin to one family of the race, and that of all the religions that appeal widely to maintain but one has been approved by the common sense of the West. The Christ which they preach is not the Saviour, it is a mere abstraction, meaning charity or advanced civilization, or whatever the new religionist chooses to put in the place of divinity. It is the Christ of history upon whom we must fix our eyes and our faith. If He has not risen, then I am willing to die with Him."

A LESSON FOR THE RICH. A LESSON FOR THE RICH.

"One has no need to offer a word of apology," said the Rev. Dr. John Hall, "in attempting to preach on such a subject as is presented in I. Timothy vi.: 17, 18 and 19. We are called upon to bring home the lesson, needed now as t was needed in the days of the Apostle. What is said in the ninth verse applies to those who would be rich not to those actually so; to those who though perhaps poor are striving, speculating, that they may be rich. It is easy to say that a thing is wrong and offer no remedy. The Bible does not content itself with negative councils; it indicates positive duties. Those to whom Timothy was to speak were already Christians or instructed in the elements of Christianity; so he can hardly be bidden to tell them not to trust in riches for their entrance to heaven. The word here used is not the Greek for eternal life, it is a real life. He wants them to live not a second class, superficial and shallow, but a first-rate, real, true life He is speaking now to those actually rich, and two cautions are given : that we be not ' high-minded,' puffed up by the gift bestowed upon us. As the Apostle says in nans xii., 'mind not high things.' Set not your heart on high life, society, etc. If you mind them you must mitate their customs, breathe their atmosphere. Do not say this is evangelical narrowness, Presbyterian straightness. Say, honestly, 'I am not with God and Christ in this matter.' Do not take airs upon yourselves because you have these things. Wealth is but a relative term. One tho usand dollars means as much under some conditions as one hundred thousand under another. There is a kind of enjoyment in riches, but not the highest kind Be rich in good works, using these things in view of the life which is to come not impulsively but regularly, 'ready to distribute, willing to communicate.' Like the rich man who bought in foreign lands many precious treasures, and as he brought them home across the sea was wrecked, how he knew not, rescued from the grave to awaken in his own house, there to his wonder and delight to find all he valued saved as well. So may we find when we awake in heaven. Think of God no less than when poor! Take liberties no more than then! Be rich in good works and then you will make the best use of your riches." this matter.' Do not take airs upon yourselves because THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby's discourse was upon Galatians vi. : 2 : " Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ," He said in part : " They who wish to get their necks from under the law will never be lovers of the Gospel. The contrast between law and gospel is not

as between law and no law, but as between the ness an the spirit. A spiritual service, in itself, is far harder to perform than a ritual service. But the law of Christ is an casy yoke to the Christian because Christ helps him to bear it. Christ's law enjoins duties that are universally and eternally binding. It is the truth made known by heaven to earth. We are told that God is love and that love is the fulfilment of the law. Hence love is the principle underlying all true life. Waen our Lord was asked, 'Master, which is the great commandment?' he said: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart; and secondly, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

"Now what are the burdens of our fellow-men that we are commanded to bear? Not sin, for that can be borne by Christ alone; not responsibility, for that is inseparable from sin; not condemnation, for that is the result of sin. Sickness, another, perplexity and bereave ment are burdens which we can aleviate. No matter how unworthy a man may be, he should have our sympathy in he is suffering. But some people get into the habit of taiking sympathy who never feel sympathy. They say they are very sorry that Mrs. A. has been so unfortunate, and yet they take a great deal of satisfaction in saying so. They talk sympathetically with Mr. B. who has falled in business, and hasten to bis forced anction to only his new piano for \$50, and bid a shilling per yard on his Brussels carpet. They are sorry Mrs. C. is so poor, yet they never buy anything at her shop without beating down the price and making her wait two or three months for her money. No ill-timed curiosity, no unscenily officiousness carries the Christian to the house of mourning. His hips bear no frigid axioms. He may be cheerful, nay, he ought to be cheerful, but with a cheerfulness that is not incompatible with sympathy and sorrow. Geometry tells us that a straight line exists only as an ideal. So it is with the Christian character. The perfect Christian is an ideal, it does not exist. One of the greatest obstacles to the reception of Christ by the world is the inconsistency of Christians. Christ said: Love one another as I have loved you, making his own love a reason and an example. If the Christian heeds this instruction, he must bear the burdens of his fellow-man." " Now what are the burdens of our fellow-men that we

THE NATURE OF CONTENTMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached from Philippians in 2: For I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content." "Contentment, what is it, and how is it to be secured !" he asked. "Our text gives us a hint. 'I have learned,' said the Apostle, and Contentment is a lesson to be learned; like all virtues it comes only by striving for it. The word in the Greek translated content is autories. Now, what is its exact significance; Thucydides, in speaking of a certain people, says they are not dependent upon any other country for support or defence; and he calls them antarkes, or defence; and he calls them antarkes, that is, 'self-supporting,' 'self-sustaining.' Contentment, then, in the sense used by the Aposile, is not simply a given endurance of what cannot be helped, but it is an inward state of self-sufficiency, not as toward God, but as toward our environment. There is, indeed, some relation between outward condition and inward contentment. A pleasant home, with luxurious appointments and artistic adornments, does contribute something to one's peace; but it is surprising how great contentment we sometimes find in the midst of the fewest comforts, and how little in the midst of the greatest abundance. Given a man's outward condition, you cannot infer his inward state. Some time ago Herbert Spencer was lecturing us on our restices, nervous activity. His lecture was called the 'Gospel of Relaxation.' Goldwin Smith, in commenting on the professor's remarks, said we should not find rest by trying to adjust ourselves to the things about us, but by getting the eternal grace within us. Man should give complexion to the things about him, and not take his complexion from them."

### SELF-NESS AND SELFISHNESS

In the course of his sermon in Plymouth Church, which was devoted to the consideration of man's love for man, Mr. Beecher said that the command to love one's neighbor as one's self was not original with Christ, but was a working-out of human experience. But the full light of it was known not in its philosophical relations until Christ counciated it. By it a man's love for himself was made the measure of moral excellence. There was a wide difference between self-ness and selfishness. The former was a wise care of one's self. What one needed from nature and from society it was right to have. But selfishness was an inequitable use of self-ness, It was seeking good at the expense of others' welfare, The point of transition where self-ness passed into benevolence was the germinant point of moral government. The steps by which men pass from an animal to a rational moral being led from taking care of one's-self to carling for others. The first step was found in parental love. This was so marvellous that it seemed hardly to be accounted for in evolution, but more like an inblown, inbreathed induence. It was a brave leap from self-care to carling for others. The roots of true communal life were in the household. Next to it was neighborhood life. Then national life was developed, but it was not known in its strength until it is brought out by an event like the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But the ultimate law of human life was the universal brotherhood of man. Most of the difficulties in society were due to care of self rather than care for others.

Christ struck at the root of things in saying, "Ye must be born again." Men must go back to the beginning to get free from selfishness. This was the grand method of righting society. All evils were done away by the development of benevolence in society. This was the ain and object of religion. It was the power to deliver man from his low and animal self into an other-seeking self, benefiting men. All schemes of reformation would fail if not on the basis of helping men.

Nilllism was the doctrine of destroying government, rational moral being led from taking care of one's-self to

man's discourse at the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. His text was the message of John the Baptist from his prison to Jesus; "Art thou He that should come, or look we for another?" He said; "It is the mission of some men to utter the thoughts of humanity; to voice those deep longings and lackings which the majority feel indistinctly. It is the province of such men to speak with such clearness, such completeness as to wed the expression forever with the thought. We find such universal thoughts compressed in the terse phrases of proverb and aphorism. The Scriptures abound with them; as for example Job's question, 'If a man die, shall be live again I' or Plate's memorable inquiry of the Jews, 'What would ye that I should do with this man I' or the agonized words of the Philippian Jailer, 'What shall I do to be saved I'. So with these words which John instructed his disciples to ask the Master. Humanity has asked the disciples to ask the Master. Humanity has asked the disciples to ask the Master. Humanity has asked the Master. Hamanity has asked the Master Hamanity has asked the Master. Hamanity has asked the Master. Hamanity has asked the Master Hamanity has asked the Master. Hamanity has asked the Master Hamanity has asked the Master Hamanity has asked the Master Hamanity has nen. Nihilism was the doctrine of destroying government.

THE VALUE OF A HUMAN SOUL. Before beginning his sermon in the forenoon, Mr. Talmage read the names of new members received into the church, forty-six in all, making the present membership 2,969, "more," he said, "than can be satisfactorily seated the pews, but on the 1st of January old settlers and others will all have an opportunity of choice." His text was John iv.: 35. "In hyperborean regions," he said, farmers sow their seed just after sunrise, and reap the "farmers sow their seed just after—sunrise, and reap the fruit just before sunset; but the day is there six months in length. In Palestine an interval of four months clapses between seed-time and harvest, The Lord has said, because you want four months for a natural harvest, it does not follow you will have to wait so long for a spiritual harvest of souls. Look about, and the fields will be found already white for harvest. The soull lives forever. Its value is inestimable. If all the paper from all the paper mills were written on by the fleetest peus for ten thousand years, there would not be expressed one half the value of a soul. Emersons can preach philpsophy, "Agassizs can preach science, but the humilest preachers can preach the Gospel to man, and teach the value of the human soul."

# THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

MES, LIVERMORE BEWAILS THE NATION'S DEUNKEN

ANCESTRY.

The American Temperance Union held its regular weekly meeting at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore delivered an address on the duty of the State to protect the home from the evils resulting from the public sale of intexicants. She asserted that every race of which the American prople was made up had a drunken ancestry; that the statistics of immigration for the past twenty years showed that more representatives of the Anglo-Saxon than any other race had come to this country; that this was the predominant race in our population, and that its ancestry was a drunken ancestry, the old Saxons thinking themselves not manly unless they were drunk every day, and making drunkenness even a part of their religion. Reviewing the history of the temperance work in Iowa and Ohio, she declared that those States were dominated by the men and women of Massachusetts, whose places had been taken by immigrants "who want free rum and General Butler for Governor." She congratulated the temperance advocates that the liquor men were organ ized for open warfare, as an open enemy was less to be feared than a secret one. The aim of the temperance organizations, she declares, was not to dietate to private ganizations, she declares, was not to ducte to pursue persons what they should drink; they had no right to do this. But those whose homes were imperilled did have the right to ask of Government to remove the templations which undermined their homes. The triumph of the temperance cause, she thought, would not be witnessed by any child yet born, because it would take generations to eradicate the hereditary tendency to drunkenness; but she appealed to the audience to consecrate themselves to the temperance cause. The meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association held yesterday afternoon in the large hall of the Cooper Union, was well attended. J. B. Gibbs, the president of the association conducted the religious exercises and Dr. Edward C. Mann read a paper upon "The relation of Alcholics to Brain-workers." He said that the decay of the aristocracy and ruling races of the world is due to alcholic drink, and he quoted numerous examples from history. We cannot eradicate the appetite for strong drink, he said, and we should therefore endeavor to regulate it by education and good sense. The stimulating properties of this climate are such as to make it almost certain that even a moderate induspence in strong drink will load to inchircity, and the only safe course to pursue is total abstinence. Cyrus Sturievant, who was instruential in releasing Francis Murphy from Juli and converting him to total abstinence, also addressed the meeting. Other speeches were delivered by the Rev. B. B. Tyler and Miss Fannie Crosby, the blind temperance advocate.

Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, who has beld. persons what they should drink; they had no right to de

Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, who has beld gospel temperance meetings for two weeks in the Hauson Place and York Street Methodist Churches, Brooklyn, began resterday a week of meetings in the Nostrand A venus Church. He will go next week to the First Place Methodist Church.

A FIGHT AT A SALVATION ARMY MEETING.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1 .- A branch of the Salvation Army was established here some weeks ago. At a meeting last night trouble arose over the ejection of two boys from the hall, and a free fight ensued. The meeting brokeup in a row, and the lights were extinguished. Sov-eral persons were slightly injured.